Phage-displayed synthetic library and screening platform for nanobody discovery

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Abstract

Nanobodies, single-domain antibodies derived from camelid heavy-chain antibodies, are known for their high affinity, stability, and small size, which make them useful in biological research and therapeutic applications. However, traditional nanobody generation methods rely on camelid immunization, which can be costly and time-consuming, restricting their practical feasibility. In this study, we present a phage-displayed synthetic library for nanobody discovery. To validate this approach, we screened nanobodies targeting various *Drosophila* secreted proteins. The nanobodies identified were suitable for applications such as immunostaining and immunoblotting, supporting the phage-displayed synthetic library as a versatile platform for nanobody development. To address the challenge of limited accessibility to high-quality synthetic libraries, this library is openly available for non-profit use.

Introduction

Nanobodies, single-domain antibody fragments derived from camelid heavy-chain antibodies, are valuable tools in biological research and therapeutic trials due to their small size, superior stability, and high specificity for target antigens (1, 2). These features make nanobodies ideal for applications beyond traditional in vitro assays, including live-cell imaging and functional studies. For example, when fused to fluorescence proteins or functional domains, intracellularly expressed nanobodies enable real-time visualization and manipulation of proteins within living cells, providing a useful approach to study cellular dynamics in native environments (3-6).

Traditional methods for nanobody generation, which rely on animal immunization, can be costly and time-consuming, and are also limited by immunologic tolerance to conserved antigens (7). To overcome these challenges, in vitro technologies such as yeast, phage, and ribosome display have emerged as valuable alternatives, enabling the generation of synthetic nanobody libraries for direct antigen selection without animal immunization (8-10).

The yeast-display platform, as demonstrated by Kruse and colleagues (10), has proven exceptionally useful for screening nanobodies that recognize distinct conformational states of target proteins, such as G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs), facilitating structural studies and functional assays. While yeast display offers benefits such as robust expression and efficient cell-based screening, it also demands substantial antigen quantities and incurs high costs due to the need for magnetic- or fluorescence-activated cell sorting (MACS/FACS). These factors can limit the accessibility of yeast display for high-throughput or resource-limited applications. Moreover, due to limitations in yeast cell transformation efficiency, yeast display libraries have relatively low diversity (10^8 variants in the Kruse yeast library), potentially limiting the chances of identifying high-affinity nanobodies.

Phage display, meanwhile, is a well-established technology in antibody discovery (11-13). Phage display generally requires less antigen, enables precise control over screening conditions (e.g., temperature, pH, chemical composition), and supports rapid, iterative rounds of selection. Given these benefits, we sought to create a phage-

displayed synthetic nanobody library to leverage the diversity of a well-designed synthetic library with the added flexibility of phage display, providing an alternative platform for nanobody discovery.

Here, we describe the construction of a phage-displayed synthetic nanobody library using DNA templates originally used to create a yeast display library (10). We validate the platform by screening for nanobodies against a panel of *Drosophila*-secreted proteins, with applications in immunostaining and immunoblotting analysis. This phage display-based platform offers a streamlined, cost-effective solution for nanobody discovery, broadening access to synthetic libraries for biological research and biomedical applications.

Results

Design and construction of phage-displayed synthetic nanobody library

To adapt the previously developed yeast-displayed nanobody library to a phage display platform, we used existing DNA templates originally reported by McMahon et al. (10) to construct a phage-displayed nanobody library. In this library, the nanobody sequences include constant framework and designed position-specific variations of three complementarity-determining regions (CDRs) (Figure 1A). CDRs form the binding interface between nanobodies and antigens, and thus are crucial for nanobody diversity and specificity. The partial randomization in the residues flanking CDRs recapitulates the observed variations at these positions of 93 unique nanobodies deposited in the Protein Data Bank. The more thorough randomization in highly variable positions within CDRs reflects the high diversity of the library. Moreover, the CDR3 region was designed with varying lengths (7, 11, or 15 residues) to promote diverse binding modes and increase the potential for high-affinity binders, providing an additional dimension of diversity and complexity to the nanobody library.

M13 bacteriophage is a non-lytic filamentous bacteriophage and is commonly used for phage display. M13 bacteriophage contains single-stranded DNA genome packaged within a protein capsid formed by the major coat protein pVIII and the minor coat

proteins pIII, pVI, pVII and pIX (14). To construct a phage-displayed nanobody library, the DNA sequences were inserted into 5' end of pIII sequence in a phagemid vector (Figure 1A). Next, the phagemid library was introduced into bacteria by massive electroporation. This resulted in a yield of 2.4×10^{10} individual clones, suggesting a high level of diversity in the phage library. Following helper phage infection, the phages were packaged in the bacteria periplasm and secreted into the culture medium, producing a phage library with nanobodies displayed on the phage surface via fusion to the pIII coat protein.

Purification of *Drosophila* Secreted Proteins as Antigens for Nanobody Screening

Cell-cell communication is primarily mediated by secreted and transmembrane proteins, which is of significant research interest and has therapeutic potential. To address the challenge of producing antibodies against secreted and membrane proteins—especially the need for proper protein maturation and post-translational modifications—we used *Drosophila* S2 cells to produce 8 *Drosophila* secreted proteins as antigens for nanobody screening: Carbonic anhydrase-related protein B (CARPB), Myoinhibiting peptide precursor (Mip), Salivary gland-derived secreted factor (Sgsf), neuropeptide Nesfatin-1, Midkine and pleiotrophin 1 (Miple1), Amnesiac (Amn), CG9849, and CG13965.

The antigen expression vector was designed with two modules: one for antigen secretion and the other for stable cell line generation (Figure 1B). The antigen-expression module includes an inducible metallothionein promoter to prevent potential toxicity from constitutive expression, along with a BiP signal peptide for secretion, a FLAG-tag for detection, and a human Immunoglobulin G (hIgG) Fc domain for purification. The second module contains GFP-T2A-PuroR under constitutively active Copia promoter, enabling both GFP-based labeling and puromycin selection in serum-free ESF921 media.

Following transfection, puromycin selection was used to establish stable cell lines. Initial adherent cultures were adapted to suspension culture to increase cell density for efficient antigen production. Antigen expression was induced with $CuSO_4$, after which

conditioned media was harvested and the proteins were purified from conditioned medium using Protein A resin.

Nanobody screening with phage-displayed nanobody library

To screen for nanobodies that bind these antigens, we first coated 96-well MaxiSorp plates with mCherry-hIgG for negative selection and antigen-hIgG for positive selection (Figure 2A). Then, the phage-displayed nanobody library was incubated with a mCherry-hIgG-coated plate to remove phages with affinity to the plate or the hIgG domain. Next, unbound phages were transferred to antigen-hIgG-coated plates to select phages with affinity to the antigen. After stringent washing, the phages that remained bound to the antigen-coated plate were eluted by infecting bacteria in an “elution by infection” manner. The infected bacteria were used to amplify the selected phages in the presence of helper phages to generate phages used in subsequent iterative selection steps. To enrich for nanobodies with high affinity, in the next rounds of selection we reduced the antigen amount coated on the plate and increased the number of washing cycles to gradually increase the selection stringency (see Methods).

After three rounds of selection, we evaluated the selection outcomes with an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) using the polyclonal phages after each round of selection. Typically, the ELISA signal increased after 2-3 rounds of selection, indicating that phages with affinity for the antigen were progressively enriched in the polyclonal population (Figure 2B). For the CARPB and Nesfatin-1 screen campaigns (Figure 2B and Supplementary Figure 1A), we observed specific ELISA signals against antigen-hIgG but not against mCherry-hIgG even when testing the polyclonal phages, suggesting that the majority of the phage population in these samples specifically recognizes the antigens.

Next, we identified positive hits from the nanobody screens by ELISA using monoclonal phages after the third round of selection. The monoclonal phages exhibiting specific ELISA signals against antigen-hIgG rather than mCherry-hIgG were defined as positive hits for each screen campaign. As expected, most monoclonal phages exhibited specific antigen recognition in the CARPB and Nesfatin-1 screen campaigns (Figure 2C and

Supplementary Figure 1B), consistent with the polyclonal phage ELISA results. The nanobody sequences of these hits were identified by Sanger sequencing of the phagemids. In total, we identified 5 candidate nanobodies for CARPB (Figure 2), 7 candidate nanobodies for Nesfatin-1 (Supplementary Figure 1), 2 candidate nanobodies for Mip (Supplementary Figure 2), 1 candidate nanobody for CG9849 (Supplementary Figure 3) and 2 candidate nanobodies for Amn (Supplementary Figure 4), demonstrating that the phage-displayed nanobody library is a versatile platform for discovering nanobodies against various antigens. These nanobody sequences were listed in the supplementary information. However, we failed to identify nanobodies against Sgsf, Miple1 and CG13965 (Supplementary Figure 5), suggesting room for further improvement of our current library and screening platform (see Discussion).

To predict the structural basis of antigen-nanobody interactions, we used AlphaFold-Multimer (15) to model CARPB-nanobody complexes and evaluated the interaction using both interface pTM (ipTM) score (15) and Local Interaction Score (LIS) (16). The ipTM score reflects the structural accuracy of the predicted complex, while LIS indicates the potential interaction strength. Among the 5 candidate nanobodies for CARPB, one nanobody, NbCARPB-1H, exhibited high LIS and ipTM scores, indicating a reliable interaction model (Figure 2D). The Predicted Aligned Error (PAE) map further supported the accuracy of the complex prediction, showing low PAE values (shown as blue color area) in the interaction interface, indicating a reliable structure prediction (Figure 2D). The predicted 3D structure revealed specific interactions between the complementarity-determining regions (CDRs) of NbCARPB-1H and residues in both the N-terminal ($CARPB^{24-52}$) and C-terminal ($CARPB^{276-277}$) regions of CARPB (Figure 2E and 2F). The successful structural modeling of NbCARPB-1H highlights its reliable interaction with CARPB, validating the accuracy of AlphaFold-Multimer predictions for antigen-nanobody complexes.

Nanobodies recognize membrane-tethered forms of the antigens

To further validate that the identified nanobodies can recognize the antigens, we tethered each antigen to the cell surface by glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)

anchoring or mCD8 fusion. Four of the five antigens (CARPB, Mip, Nesfatin-1, and CG9849, but not Amn) were successfully presented on cell surface as detected by N-terminal FLAG-tag immunostaining. To test nanobody binding, the antigen-expressing cells were incubated with nanobody-displaying phages, followed by detection of phage binding on cell surface. In contrast to what we observed for an irrelevant nanobody Nb.b201, a nanobody against human serum albumin (10), the positive nanobody-displaying phages could recognize the antigens on the cell surface (Figure 3A).

Since phage display potentially results in multivalent nanobody presentation, we next asked if monovalent form of the nanobodies still recognize the antigens. To do this, we incubated the antigen-expressing cells with purified nanobodies, and we observed similar results (Figure 3B), further suggesting that these nanobodies specifically recognize their target proteins.

Nanobody application in immunostaining and immunoblotting

To test downstream applications of the nanobodies, NbMip-4G, identified in our nanobody screening against Mip (Supplementary Figure 2), was evaluated for immunostaining and immunoblotting applications. Mip is a neuropeptide that regulates sleep homeostasis, food intake and mating behavior (17-19). We observed a strong cytoplasmic immunostaining signal in cells with smaller nuclei in the *Drosophila* adult gut (Figure 4A), consistent with a previous observation based on single cell RNA-seq data that *Mip* is expressed in the enteroendocrine cells (20). Importantly, the immunostaining signal disappeared when *Mip* expression was knocked down by RNA interference (RNAi) (*Mex>Mip RNAi*^{v106076}), further supporting the specificity of the NbMip-4G.

Immunoblotting analysis of adult fly hemolymph with NbMip-4G also demonstrated its utility in protein detection. A clear reduction in Mip protein levels was observed in *Mip* mutant (*Mip*^{1}) or RNAi knockdown (*Mex>Mip RNAi*^{v106076}) samples compared to control (*Mex-Gal4/w*^{1118}) (Figure 4B). These results confirm that NbMip-4G can specifically detect Mip in immunoblotting applications.

To further explore the molecular interaction between Mip and NbMip-4G, we predicted their complex using AlphaFold-Multimer and assessed the structural reliability of the interaction. The PAE map (Figure 4C) indicated low PAE values at the interaction interface between Mip and NbMip-4G, confirming the accuracy of the structural prediction. The predicted 3D structure of the Mip-NbMip-4G complex revealed that NbMip-4G primarily interacts with a helical segment of Mip spanning residues 42–62 (Figure 4D). Interacting residues, predominantly located within the CDRs of NbMip-4G, were identified through contact interface analysis (Figure 4D and 4E). These structural insights elucidate the molecular basis of the high specificity and binding affinity of NbMip-4G for Mip, reinforcing its potential as a versatile tool for detecting and studying Mip in functional studies.

Discussion

In this study, we constructed a phage-displayed nanobody library and established a versatile platform for rapid nanobody discovery. Furthermore, we successfully identified nanobodies against various *Drosophila* secreted proteins using this platform. Our current phage display library has higher diversity compared with yeast display library (10^{10} versus 10^{8}), potentially increasing the likelihood of identifying high-affinity binders. Additionally, whereas the yeast screening platform requires expensive and tedious MACS/FACS for each round of selection, the phage screening platform has much simpler selection steps and a faster turnaround time, making the phage screening platform a streamlined, cost-effective solution for nanobody discovery.

The Kruse nanobody library design, which served as the foundation for our work, incorporates optimized randomization within complementarity-determining regions (CDRs) while maintaining a robust framework (10). We further adapted this design for phage display, enabling greater scalability and access. Unlike many existing libraries that are commercially restricted or require expensive licensing, we have democratized access to our platform by making it openly available for non-profit use to address the field's broader challenge of limited accessibility to high-quality synthetic libraries.

Despite its advantages, our library and approach still faces challenges. For example, we screened nanobodies against eight *Drosophila* secreted proteins and successfully

identified nanobodies for five of them. For the remaining three antigens, we did not observe any monoclonal phage with specific affinity to the antigens after 3 or 4 rounds of selection. Further increasing library diversity, optimizing the screening strategy, and/or improving antigen quality might increase the success rate. Moreover, for these hits we identified, some nanobodies (e.g., Nesfatin-1 nanobodies in Supplementary Figure 1) only showed binding affinity in ELISA and failed to recognize membrane-tethered forms of the antigens, possibly due to low affinity. Further affinity maturation by random mutagenesis or directed evolution might increase affinity of these antibodies to the antigens.

Overall, we show that our phage-displayed nanobody library provides a highly efficient, cost-effective platform for nanobody discovery. By making this resource openly accessible to the academic and non-profit research community, we hope to foster innovation and collaboration across the scientific community, overcoming financial and technical barriers that have limited the use of synthetic libraries. Our library represents a step forward in addressing the diverse and complex needs of nanobody discovery, offering a valuable alternative to other existing platforms.

Materials and Methods

Construction of phage-displayed nanobody library

Library construction followed an established protocol (10). Nanobody library DNA fragments were digested with the restriction enzymes FseI and NsiI at 37˚C for 1 hour and purified using gel extraction (Qiagen). Similarly, the phagemid vector p443 was linearized by FseI and NsiI digestion and purified by gel extraction.

The purified nanobody DNA fragments and linearized vector were ligated overnight at 16˚C using T4 DNA ligase (NEB). The ligation products were cleaned using a QIAquick PCR Purification Kit (Qiagen) and eluted in water. The purified phagemid constructs were then electroporated into electrocompetent *E. coli* strain SR320 (Biosearch) at 2,500 V, 125 Ω, and 50 µF. Immediately following electroporation, cells were recovered in 5 mL of S.O.C medium (Corning) by shaking at 37˚C and 220 rpm for 1 hour. M13K07 helper phage particles were added at a final concentration of 10^{10} phage/mL and incubated for 1 hour at 37˚C without antibiotics. Next the culture was expanded in 1 L of 2YT medium supplemented with Tetracycline (at final concentration of 10 µg/mL), kanamycin (50 µg/mL), and carbenicillin (100 µg/mL), followed by overnight incubation in 37˚C shaking incubator.

The overnight culture was centrifuged, and phage particles were precipitated from the supernatant by adding PEG/NaCl to a final volume ratio of 1:5 and incubating on ice for 30 minutes. The precipitated phage was resuspended in PBS, supplemented with 10% glycerol, thoroughly mixed, aliquoted, and stored at -80˚C. The constructed library resulted in 2.4 x 10^{10} transformants, with each aliquot containing 10^{13} phage particles.

Sequences of the *Drosophila* secreted proteins

The protein sequence of Nesfatin-1 was adapted from previous literature (21). Putative mature protein sequences for seven *Drosophila* secreted proteins (CARPB, Mip, Sgsf, Miple1, Amn, CG9849, and CG13965) assessed in this study were determined based on the predicted sequences excluding signal peptide or transmembrane domain from the full sequences (https://www.flyrnai.org/tools/nanobody/web/protein). The protein sequences of the eight *Drosophila* secreted proteins are as follows.

CARPB (FBgn0052698)

VSWEDWWTYDGISGPAFWGLINPEWSLCNKGRRQSPVNLEPQRLLFDPNLRPMHID
KHRISGLITNTGHSVIFTAGNDTVANYDGMQTPVNISGGPLSYRYRFHEIHMHYGLNDQ
FGSEHSVEGYTFPAEIQIFGYNSQLYANFSDALNRAQGIVGVSILLQLGDLSNAELRML
TDQLERIRYGGDEAFVKRLSIRGLLPDTDHYMTYDGSTTAPACHETVTWVVLNKPIYIT
KQQLHALRRLMQGSPDHPKAPLGNNYRPPQPLLHRPIRTNIDFKTTKSNGKAACPTMY
REVYYKATSWKQN

Mip (FBgn0036713)

NLVASGSAGSPPSNEPGGGGLSEQVVLDQLSESDLYGNNKRAWQSLQSSWGKRSS
SGDVSDPDIYMTGHFVPLVITDGTNTIDWDTFERLASGQSAQQQQQQPLQQQSQSGE
DFDDLAGEPDVEKRAWKSMNVAWGKRRQAQGWNKFRGAWGKREPTWNNLKGMW
GKRDQWQKLHGGWGKRSQLPSN

Sgsf (FBgn0266261)

YRIIESNEVPKTCPALNKDIIFEEPHLNNNQREFYDVREIPRRLHFNSNKKEIQSENWLL
RIIRIKTINDGPRHKVTEIKEDKHMDGFAKRLFNILKKTLKMHEPSYKHNNDQKDLFVLK
KNHFPPEHHIVKREPVHYNYM

Miple1 (FBgn0027111)

STVLGTTEGQETPLALPVAEQTQPTTAIQGEVWEEDDHEVLIRNERGTKSDGLSCRYG
KNPWTECDTKTNTRSRTLTLKKGDPACDQTRTIQKKCKKACRYEKGSWSECATGQM
TRADKLKASSDPSCEATRVIKKNCKPGKSKDKSAKEQRKNKDKAARKGRV

Amn (FBgn0086782)

LRRRVVSGSKGSAALALCRQFEQLSASRRERAEECRTTQLRYHYHRNGAQSRSLCAA
VLCCKRSYIPRPNFSCFSLVFPVGQRFAAARTRFGPTLVASWPLCNDSETKVLTKWPS
CSLIGRRSVPRGQPKFSRENPRALSPSLLGEMR

Nesfatin-1 (Precursor protein: NUCB1, FBgn0052190)

LPVTQNKKDHKEAAESSTPATADVETALEYERYLREVVEALEADPEFRKKLDKAPEADI
RSGKIAQELDYVNHHVRTKLDEI

CG9849 (FBgn0034803)

STTISIPITTQDIIAGDVFFEILSPSELEYTYRLRPAKDFGSAFSERLEGVPLVITDPPGAC
QEIRNARDLNGGVALIDRGECSFLTKTLRAEAAGALAAIITEYNPSSPEFEHYIEMIHDN
SQQDANIPAGFLLGKNGVIIRSTLQRLKRVHALINIPVNLTFTPPSKINHPPWLGW

CG13965 (FBgn0032834)

QETPAAESSPASPTDGETSPVTEASSIGELTQTTEAGSEVTESPTNSTDMVNSTDNPD
PNGSPDPENGGDPFVKPGSHIKGPRHVRAHDGFHSLKTEKHWASWNDAFTTPRP

Purification of secreted antigens using stable *Drosophila* S2 cell lines

Drosophila S2 cells cultured in ESF921 medium (Expression Systems) were transfected with an antigen expression vector as described (22). Following transfection, puromycin selection was used to establish stable cell lines. Adherent cultures were gradually adapted to suspension condition to enhance cell density and antigen production. Antigen expression was induced by adding 500 µM $CuSO_4$ to suspension cultures. Conditioned medium (CM) containing secreted antigens was harvested 4–5 days post-induction. CM was then clarified by centrifugation at 1,000 × g for 10 minutes and filtered through a 0.22 µm filter to remove residual debris.

Protein A resin (1 mL, GenScript) was prepared by washing with 25 mL TBS in a gravity purification column. CM containing antigen-hIgG (50–250 mL) was passed through the resin by gravity flow, and the flow-through was collected. The resin was then washed three times with 25 mL TBS to remove unbound material. To elute antigen-hIgG, the resin was treated with 5 mL of 0.1 M glycine (pH 3.5), and the eluate was collected into a 15 mL conical tube preloaded with 0.5 mL Tris-HCl (pH 8.5), equivalent to 10% of the elution buffer volume. An additional 2 mL of TBS was passed through the resin, and the eluate was collected into the same tube. The combined eluate was mixed thoroughly.

The pooled eluate was concentrated using an Amicon Ultra-15 centrifugal filter (50 kDa cutoff) (Millipore Sigma) at 4,150 × g and 4°C for 30 minutes, with TBS washes repeated three times. The protein concentration of the final sample was measured at

A280 using a NanoDrop spectrophotometer, with absorbance values adjusted based on the protein extinction coefficients.

Nanobody screening by phage display

Purified antigen-hIgG proteins were diluted in PBS (1µg/well for the first round, 0.5 µg/well for the second round and 0.25 µg/well for the third round) and coated onto Nunc MaxiSorp 96-well plates (Thermo Scientific, 442404) at 4°C overnight. Antigen-coated plates were blocked with freshly prepared 5% skim milk in PBST (MPBST; PBS with 0.05% Tween-20) at room temperature (RT) for 1–2 hours. For negative selection, MaxiSorp plates were coated with mCherry-hIgG (1 µg/well), blocked similarly with 5% MPBST, and processed alongside the antigen plates.

For the first round of screening, nanobody-displaying phage libraries were thawed (1.5 mL tube) and diluted in 4.5 mL MPBST. A 60 µL aliquot of the diluted phages was added to each well of the mCherry-hIgG-coated plates at RT for 1 hour to remove nonspecific binders. The unbound phage-containing solution was then transferred to antigen-hIgG-coated plates. To minimize phage loss during transfer, the negative selection plate wells were washed with 90 µL MPBST, and the wash solution was also transferred to the antigen-coated plates, bringing the final volume to 150 µL. Antigen plates were incubated with the phage solution at RT for 1 hour and washed extensively with TBST (10 times in the first round, 20 times in the second round, and 30 times in the third round).

To recover antigen-bound phages, freshly prepared OmniMAX *E. coli* cells (Invitrogen, C854003) were grown to an OD600 of ~0.6 and added to each well of the washed antigen plates (50 µL per well). The plates were incubated at RT for 30 minutes with gentle shaking. Following incubation, the bacteria were collected and mixed with helper phages at a multiplicity of infection (MOI) of ~20. The mixture was incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes with shaking and subsequently transferred to 36 mL of 2xYT medium supplemented with ampicillin (100 µg/mL) and kanamycin (50 µg/mL). The cultures were incubated overnight at 37°C with shaking at 220 rpm to propagate the phages.

Phages were precipitated from the overnight supernatant using PEG/NaCl (20% PEG8000, 2.5 M NaCl; 9 mL per 36 mL supernatant), incubated at 4°C for 30 minutes, and centrifuged at 12,000 × g for 30 minutes at 4°C. The phage pellet was resuspended in 2 mL PBS, centrifuged at 12,000 × g for 5 minutes to remove debris, and 1 mL was used for subsequent screening rounds. Phages obtained after the final round of screening were used for downstream applications, including polyclonal and monoclonal phage ELISA, and for monoclonal phage production.

Polyclonal phage ELISA

Purified antigen-hIgG and mCherry-hIgG proteins were serially diluted, coated onto MaxiSorp plates, and blocked as described above. Polyclonal phage libraries from the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd selection rounds were incubated with the antigen-coated plates at room temperature (RT) for 1 hour. After incubation, the plates were washed three times with TBST and then incubated with an anti-M13-HRP secondary antibody (Santa Cruz biotechnology, sc-53004 HRP) in blocking solution at RT for 1 hour.

Following incubation, the plates were washed again with TBST for 3 times. 100 µL TMB substrate solution (Thermo Scientific, 34028) was added to each well, and color development was monitored. The reaction was stopped by adding 50 µL 0.4 M H_2SO_4 per well, and absorbance was measured at 450 nm (OD450) to quantify ELISA signals.

Monoclonal phage ELISA

To isolate individual nanobody-displaying phages, 96 phage-producing colonies were picked from the 3rd round of selection and inoculated into 96-well deep plates containing 100 µL 2xYT medium supplemented with carbenicillin. The plates were incubated at 37°C for 6-8 hours until OD600 reached approximately 0.6. Helper phages were added to the cultures and incubated at RT for 30 minutes. The culture was then supplemented with 1 mL per well of 2xYT containing both carbenicillin and kanamycin, and incubated overnight at 37°C with shaking.

The culture supernatants containing monoclonal phages were collected by centrifuging the plates. These supernatants were used as the primary antibody for the monoclonal phage ELISA. To prepare antigen-coated plates, purified antigen-hIgG and mCherry-

hIgG proteins (0.5 µg/mL) were coated onto MaxiSorp plates and blocked as described above. A mixture of the phage-containing supernatant and blocking solution (1:1) was added to the antigen-coated plates and incubated at RT for 1 hour.

After washing with TBST for 10 times, the plates were incubated with an anti-M13-HRP secondary antibody in blocking solution at RT for 1 hour. Following incubation, the plates were washed again with TBST for 3 times. 100 µL TMB substrate solution (Thermo Scientific, 34028) was added to each well, and color development was monitored. The reaction was stopped by adding 50 µL 0.4 M H_2SO_4, and absorbance was measured at 450 nm (OD450) to quantify the ELISA signals.

Cloning, Expression, and Purification of Nanobody-ALFA-His in BL21 Competent Cells

To generate a cloning vector for bacterial nanobody expression with an ALFA-tag for detection and a His-tag for purification, a pET-26b-Nb-GGA plasmid compatible with BsaI-mediated Golden Gate Assembly (GGA) was constructed. A DNA fragment containing *CmR-ccdB*, the ALFA-tag coding sequence, and the His-tag coding sequence was synthesized with a point mutation in the *ccdB* gene to eliminate the BsaI recognition site. The synthetic DNA fragment was inserted into NcoI/XhoI-linearized pET-26b vector by HiFi cloning (NEB). The phagemids of the positive nanobodies identified in the monoclonal ELISA step were used to amplify PCR products with nanobody CDS flanked by BsaI-GGA cloning sites. The resulting PCR products were utilized to clone pET-26b-Nanobody-ALFA-His in One Shot ccdB Survival 2 T1R Competent Cells (Invitrogen, A10460).

The production and purification of nanobody-ALFA-His followed previously published protocols (22). Briefly, BL21 competent cells (NEB) were transformed with the pET-26b-Nanobody-ALFA-His plasmid and plated on LB plate supplemented with kanamycin (50 µg/mL). After overnight incubation at 37°C, a single colony was inoculated into 10 mL LB medium supplemented with kanamycin and grown at 37°C in a shaking incubator overnight.

The overnight culture was used to inoculate 50 mL LB medium with kanamycin in a 250 mL Erlenmeyer flask. The culture was incubated at 37°C with shaking until the OD600 reached 0.6–0.8, at which point IPTG was added at a final concentration of 0.3 mM to induce protein expression. The culture was incubated overnight at 15°C with shaking.

After overnight induction, bacterial cells were harvested by centrifugation at 6,000 × g for 15 minutes at 4°C. The pellet was subjected to periplasmic preparation using B-PER II reagent (Thermo Fisher Scientific, 78260); details described in Kim et al. (22). The periplasmic fraction filtered by 0.22 µm filter was supplemented with 10 mM imidazole and used for purification using Ni^{2+} affinity chromatography (Cytiva, 17531801). The periplasmic sample was passed through a gravity-flow column containing 1 mL of Ni^{2+} resin pre-washed with TBS with 10 mM imidazole. The column was washed with 20 mL of TBS with 20 mM imidazole (3 times), and nanobody-ALFA-His was eluted in 1 mL fractions using TBS with increasing imidazole concentrations (100 mM, 250 mM, 500 mM). Eluates were analyzed by SDS-PAGE, and fractions containing purified nanobody were pooled, dialyzed, and stored at −80°C.

Live cell staining with nanobody-displaying phages or purified nanobodies

S2R+ cells were transfected with antigen-GPI or antigen-mCD8 plasmids for transfection validation. After 2 days of transfection, cells were harvested and washed with PBS. The cells were incubated with a blocking solution (e.g., 5% skim milk in PBS) at 4°C for 30 minutes, followed by incubation with nanobody-displaying phages or purified nanobodies in the blocking solution for 1 hour at 4°C. After three washes with PBS, cells were incubated with secondary antibodies anti-M13-647 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, sc-53004 AF647) or anti-VHH-647 (Jackson ImmunoResearch, 128-605-230) for 30 minutes at 4°C. After three additional washes with PBS, the cells were imaged using an IN Cell high-throughput confocal microscopy system (MicRoN Core, Harvard Medical School).

Immunostaining of adult fly intestine

Flies were maintained on standard medium at 25°C. *Mip* knockdown was achieved using a *Mip* RNAi line (VDRC v106076) under the control of a *Mex-Gal4* driver (BDSC

91367) for 20 days at 25°C. Flies (w^{1118} crossed with *Mex-Gal4*) were used as controls. Adult flies were dissected in 1× PBS to collect intestinal tissues, which were fixed in 4% methanol-free formaldehyde in PBS at RT for 1 hour.

Following fixation, tissues were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS (PBST), with three solution changes every 10 minutes for a total of 30 minutes. Tissues were then blocked in 5% normal goat serum (NGS) in PBST at RT for 1 hour. Samples were incubated overnight at 4°C with primary antibody NbMip-4G (1:10 dilution) diluted in 5% NGS in PBST.

After incubation, tissues were washed three times with PBST (15 minutes per wash) and then incubated with secondary antibody anti-VHH-647 (Jackson ImmunoResearch, 128-605-230, 1:500 dilution) in 5% NGS in PBST at RT for 2 hours. Following secondary antibody incubation, tissues were washed four times in 0.05% Tween-20 in PBS (15 minutes per wash) and given a final wash in 1× PBS. The tissues were mounted in ProLong Gold Antifade Mounting Medium (Invitrogen) and imaged using a confocal microscope.

Immunoblotting of adult fly hemolymph

Hemolymph samples were collected from control flies (w^{1118} crossed with *Mex-Gal4*), *Mip* mutant flies (Mip^{1}, a kind gift from Jongkyeong Chung, Seoul National University), and *Mip*-RNAi flies (VDRC v106076 crossed with *Mex-Gal4*) using a previously reported protocol (23). The protein samples were subject to SDS-PAGE (12% gel). After transfer, the membrane was blocked with 5% BSA/TBST at 4˚C overnight. The membrane was incubated with the primary antibody NbMip-4G (1:300) at RT for 1 hour.

The membrane was then washed three times with TBST (15 minutes per wash) before incubation with secondary antibody Goat Anti-Alpaca IgG, VHH domain (Jackson ImmunoResearch 128-035-230, 1:5000). The membrane was washed three times (15 minutes per wash) in TBST, developed using Clarity Western ECL Substrate (Bio-Rad), and imaged using a ChemiDOC Imaging System (Bio-Rad).

Antigen-nanobody complex prediction using AlphaFold-Multimer

For the prediction of antigen-nanobody complexes using AlphaFold-Multimer (AFM), we employed LocalColabFold version 1.5.5 (24). It integrates AFM version 2.3.2 (15) and generates multiple sequence alignments via MMseqs2 (version 14-7e284). Computations were performed on the Harvard O2 high-performance computing cluster. The ipTM score was used to evaluate the overall structural accuracy and confidence of the entire protein complex (15). While ipTM provides a global metric, it may overlook localized interactions in small or flexible regions. To address this limitation, we calculated the Local Interaction Score (LIS), which leverages low Predicted Aligned Error (PAE) regions to pinpoint interacting domains, ignoring high PAE regions likely associated with non-interacting areas (16). The contact interface was identified using two criteria: residues with a Predicted Aligned Error (PAE) less than 12 and an inter-residue distance of less than 8 Å between C-beta atoms (or C-alpha atoms for glycine residues). The code for LIS analysis is available in https://github.com/flyark/AFM-LIS. For the visualization of the predicted structures, ChimeraX was utilized (25).

Acknowledgements

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Author contributions

F.L. and A.M.R. constructed the nanobody library. B.X., A.K., S.E.M. and N.P. designed the screening experiments. M.H. established antigen expressing cell lines. A.K. and E.S. purified antigens and nanobodies. B.X. performed nanobody screenings and validation. A.K. performed Alpha-Fold analysis. S.M. and F.D.C. performed immunostaining and immunoblotting with anti-Mip nanobody. B.X., A.K. and N.P. wrote the manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Declaration of generative AI used in the writing process

During the preparation of this manuscript, the authors used OpenAI's ChatGPT to improve the readability and language of the text. All intellectual content, scientific accuracy, and conclusions were reviewed, verified, and edited by the authors, who take full responsibility for the final version of the manuscript.

Supplementary information

Protein sequences of the nanobodies identified in this study. CDRs are highlighted in green color.

nanobody	sequence
NbCARPB-1H	QVQLQESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGTISYAPVMGWYRQAPGKEREFVAGISLGGNTNYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTVYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYYCAAVYVGSSPYEYWGQGTQVTVSS
NbCARPB-2A	QVQLQESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGNISHYSIMGWYRQAPGKEREFVAAINIGATTNYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTVYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYYCAAYAARRPGYEYWGQGTQVTVSS
NbCARPB-2E	QVQLQESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGTISAHSVMGWYRQAPGKEREFVAGIAYGGNTNYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTVYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYYCAVASHYTRAPATAHDYWGQGTQVTVSS
NbCARPB-4D	QVQLQESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGYISQPGYMGWYRQAPGKERELVAAITSGGITYYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTVYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYYCAVSYASSYLYSYWGQGTQVTVSS
NbCARPB-5F	QVQLQESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGSIFIGFMGWYRQAPGKERELIAGITSGGSTYYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTVYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYYCAVVYGGYAYWPAWHDYWGQGTQVTVSS
NbMip-4G	QVQLQESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGNIFNRGAMGWYRQAPGKERELVAAINQGTNTYYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTVYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYYCAVHPTYKSHLGYWGQGTQVTVSS
NbMip-4H	QVQLQESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGTIFFRGVMGWYRQAPGKERELVAAISRGANTYYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTVYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYYCAVYFPNEGGHYYWGQGTQVTVSS
NbNesfatin 1-1A	QVQLQESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGTISTFTFMGWYRQAPGKEREFVAAIGYGGITNYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTVYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYYCAAPYGYSYPQFYAFKYWGQGTQVTVSS
NbNesfatin 1-1E	QVQLQESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGNIFEPASMGWYRQAPGKERELVAAINRGAITYYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTVYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYYCAASRYYGAIFLYWGQGTQVTVSS
NbNesfatin 1-1G	QVQLQESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGNIFRYRAMGWYRQAPGKERELVAAIAAGGTTYYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTVYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYYCAVGRYIVSVYRDDYWYWGQGTQVTVSS
NbNesfatin 1-1H	QVQLQESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGSIFYLVDMGWYRQAPGKEREFVATIATGGITYYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTVYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYYCAARVYDGTSDWRHYYYWGQGTQVTVSS
NbNesfatin 1-2A	QVQLQESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGNISPYAAMGWYRQAPGKEREFVAAIARGSTTYYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTVYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYYCAVRYLGYTVKGILHIYWGQGTQVTVSS
NbNesfatin 1-2C	QVQLQESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGYIFYRYTMGWYRQAPGKERELVAGINRGGITNYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTVYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYYCAVIARAQWYLAYWGQGTQVTVSS
NbNesfatin 1-3C	QVQLQESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGSIFRFYGMGWYRQAPGKEREFVAAIAYGTTTNYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTVYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYYCAVRGYNTADSVRRYDYWGQGTQVTVSS
NbCG9849-15G	QVQLQESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGSIFPWRGMGWYRQAPGKERELVAAISGGANTNYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTVYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYYCAAGTLTAGQHRYWGQGTQVTVSS
NbAmn-4D	QVQLQESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGSIFLIFAMGWYRQAPGKEREFVATIGYGATTNYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTVYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYYCAVRGFYLRNPPDGYNIRHRYWGQGTQVTVSS
NbAmn-10A	QVQLQESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGTIFLGIYMGWYRQAPGKERELVAAIALGASTYYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTVYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYYCASRDAADIYDHDFWYWGQGTQVTVSS

Figure 1. Design of synthetic nanobody library and antigen expressing vector.

A. Schematic of synthetic nanobody library design. Nanobody sequences were inserted at the 5' end of pIII sequence in the phagemid. Nanobody sequences contain constant framework (FR1-FR4) and randomized regions within the CDRs. The randomization in highly variable positions is indicated as asterisks (*). The frequencies of amino acids in the variable positions are indicated in the bar chart. The cysteine and methionine were eliminated from design to avoid chemical reactivity. The CDR3 region was designed with varying lengths (7, 11, or 15 residues).
B. Schematic of antigen expressing vector. Antigen expression was driven by an inducible metallothionein (MT) promoter. The antigen is fused to an N-terminal BiP signal peptide and FLAG-tag, as well as a C-terminal human Immunoglobulin G (hIgG) Fc domain. GFP-T2A-PuroR cassette is driven by Copia promoter for fluorescence labeling and antibiotics selection.

Figure 2. Nanobody screen for CARPB.

A. Schematic of nanobody screening. The mCherry-hIgG-coated plate was used for negative selection and the antigen-hIgG-coated plate was used for positive selection. Three iterative rounds of screening were performed for each antigen.
B. ELISA with polyclonal phages from three rounds of selection in CARPB screen campaign. The mCherry-hIgG and CARPB-hIgG were coated in decreasing amounts across different rows. The intensity of green color represents the ELISA signal strength.
C. ELISA with monoclonal phages from the third round of selection in CARPB screen campaign. 96 monoclonal phages were tested against mCherry-hIgG and CARPB-hIgG.
D. Predicted Aligned Error (PAE) map generated using AlphaFold-Multimer for the CARPB-NbCARPB-1H complex. Low PAE values, shown in blue, indicate accurate predictions for the interaction interfaces, depicted in the top right and bottom left quadrants. High Local Interaction Score (LIS) and interface TM-score (ipTM) values confirm the structural reliability of the interface.

E. Predicted 3D structure of the CARPB-NbCARPB-1H complex, showing the interaction interface. The region enclosed by the dotted box corresponds to the interaction interface visualized in panel F. Residues involved in the interaction (within 8 Å distance) are marked in red (CARPB) and green (NbCARPB-1H) in the structure and protein sequences. CDRs in the protein sequence are marked by boxes. The interaction predominantly occurs within these CDR regions.
F. Neighboring residues between CARPB and NbCARPB-1H, showing residues within a 5 Å distance. Cyan indicates residues of CARPB, and magenta indicates residues of NbCARPB-1H. Each residue is labeled with its residue name and number.

Figure 3. Immunostaining of membrane-tethered CARPB with nanobodies.

A. CARPB-expressing cells stained with nanobody-displaying phages. GFP signals mark cells expressing membrane-tethered CARPB. Nb.b201 phage, an irrelevant nanobody displaying phage, was used as negative control. BF, bright field.
B. CARPB-expressing cells stained with purified nanobodies. GFP signals label the cells expressing membrane tethered CARPB. Nb127D01 is an irrelevant nanobody used as negative control. BF, bright field.

Figure 4. Immunostaining and immunoblotting with NbMip-4G nanobody.

A. Immunostaining of *Drosophila* adult intestine with NbMip-4G nanobody.
B. Immunoblotting detection of Mip in *Drosophila* adult hemolymph with NbMip-4G nanobody. A nonspecific band is included as a loading control.
C. Predicted Aligned Error (PAE) map generated using AlphaFold-Multimer for the Mip-NbMip-4G complex. Low PAE values, shown in blue, indicate accurate predictions for the interaction interfaces, depicted in the top right and bottom left quadrants. High LIS and ipTM values confirm the structural reliability of the interface.
D. Predicted 3D structure of the Mip-NbMip-4G complex. The surface representation shows NbMip-4G in green and the interacting helical segment of Mip (residues 42-62) in red. Key residues involved in the interaction are marked in red (Mip) and green (NbMip-4G) in the protein sequences. CDRs in the protein

sequence are marked by boxes. The interaction predominantly occurs within these CDR regions.

E. Neighboring residues between Mip and NbMip-4G, showing residues within a 5 Å distance. Cyan indicates residues of Mip, and magenta indicates residues of NbMip-4G. Each residue in NbMip-4G is labeled with its residue name and number.

Supplementary Figure 1. Nanobody screen for Nesfatin-1.

A. ELISA with polyclonal phages from three rounds of selection in Nesfatin-1 screen campaign. The mCherry-hIgG and Nesfatin1-hIgG were coated in decreasing amounts across different rows. The intensity of green color represents the ELISA signal strength.
B. ELISA with monoclonal phages from the third round of selection in Nesfatin1 screen campaign. 48 monoclonal phages were tested against mCherry-hIgG and Nesfatin1-hIgG.
C. Nesfatin1-expressing cells stained with nanobody-displaying phages. GFP signals mark cells expressing membrane-tethered Nesfatin-1. Nb.b201 phage, an irrelevant nanobody displaying phage, was used as negative control. BF, bright field.
D. Nesfatin1-expressing cells stained with purified nanobodies. GFP signals label the cells expressing membrane-tethered Nesfatin-1. Nb127D01 is an irrelevant nanobody used as negative control. BF, bright field.

Supplementary Figure 2. Nanobody screen for Mip.

A. ELISA with polyclonal phages from three rounds of selection in Mip screen campaign. The mCherry-hIgG and Mip-hIgG were coated in decreasing amounts across different rows. The intensity of green color represents the ELISA signal strength.

B. ELISA with monoclonal phages from the third round of selection in Mip screen campaign. 96 monoclonal phages were tested against mCherry-hIgG and Mip-hIgG.
C. Mip-expressing cells stained with nanobody-displaying phages. GFP signals mark cells expressing membrane-tethered Mip. Nb.b201 phage, an irrelevant nanobody displaying phage, was used as negative control. BF, bright field.
D. Mip-expressing cells stained with purified nanobodies. GFP signals label the cells expressing membrane-tethered Mip. Nb127D01 is an irrelevant nanobody used as negative control. BF, bright field.

Supplementary Figure 3. Nanobody screen for CG9849.

A. ELISA with polyclonal phages from three rounds of selection in CG9849 screen campaign. The mCherry-hIgG and CG9849-hIgG were coated in decreasing amounts across different rows. The intensity of green color represents the ELISA signal strength.
B. ELISA with monoclonal phages from the third round of selection in CG9849 screen campaign. 144 monoclonal phages were tested against mCherry-hIgG and CG9849-hIgG.
C. CG9849-expressing cells stained with nanobody-displaying phages. GFP signals mark cells expressing membrane-tethered CG9849. Nb.b201 phage, an irrelevant nanobody displaying phage, was used as negative control. BF, bright field.
D. CG9849-expressing cells stained with purified nanobodies. GFP signals label the cells expressing membrane-tethered CG9849. Nb127D01 is an irrelevant nanobody used as negative control. BF, bright field.

Supplementary Figure 4. Nanobody screen for Amn.

A. ELISA with polyclonal phages from three rounds of selection in Amn screen campaign. The mCherry-hIgG and Amn-hIgG were coated in decreasing amounts across different rows. The intensity of green color represents the ELISA signal strength.

B. ELISA with monoclonal phages from the third round of selection in Amn screen campaign. 96 monoclonal phages were tested against mCherry-hIgG and Amn-hIgG.

Supplementary Figure 5. Failed nanobody screens for Sgsf, Miple1 and CG13965.

A. ELISA with monoclonal phages from the third round of selection in Sgsf screen campaign. 96 monoclonal phages were tested against mCherry-hIgG and Sgsf-hIgG.
B. ELISA with monoclonal phages from the third round of selection in Miple1 screen campaign. 96 monoclonal phages were tested against mCherry-hIgG and Miple1-hIgG.
C. ELISA assay with monoclonal phages from the third round of selection in CG13965 screen campaign. 96 monoclonal phages were tested against mCherry-hIgG and CG13965-hIgG.

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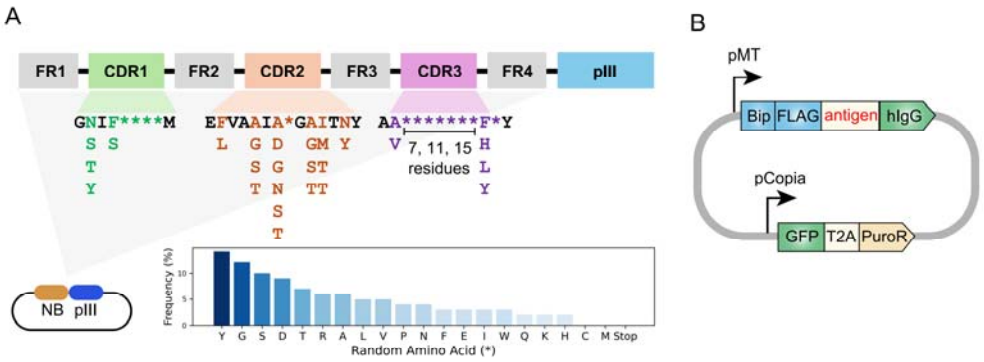
Figure 1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FR1
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FR2
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CDR3
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S G ST
T N TT
S
T
AA*******F*Y
V 7, 11, 15 residues
H
L
Y
NB pIII
Frequency (%)
Random Amino Acid (*)
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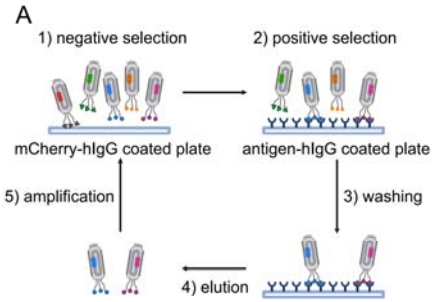
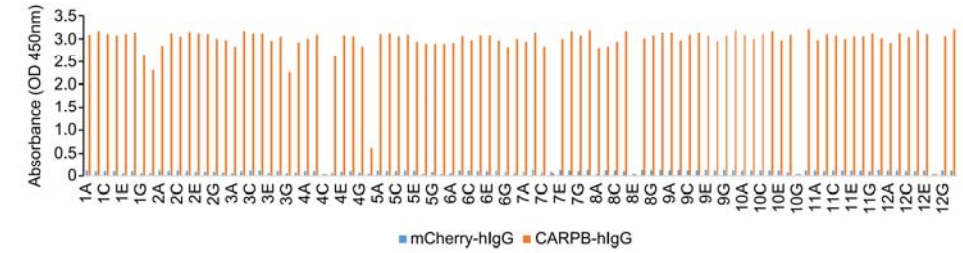
Bip FLAG antigen hIgG
pCopia
GFP T2A PuroR

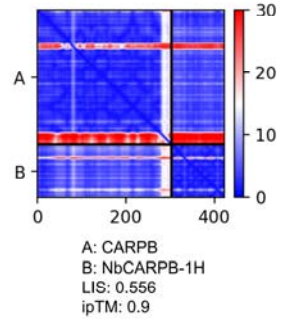
Figure 2.

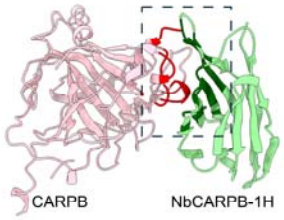


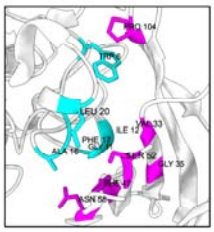
B

	1st round		2nd round		3rd round	
mCherry-hIgG	+		+		+	
CARPB-hIgG		+		+		+
coated amount	0.0598	0.0697	0.0726	1.73	0.1227	2.4201
	0.056	0.0566	0.0774	1.4243	0.115	2.0846
	0.0526	0.0585	0.0865	0.9978	0.1233	1.8624
	0.0522	0.053	0.0937	0.5495	0.1486	1.2329
	0.0556	0.0608	0.1347	0.2634	0.1595	0.9946
	0.0599	0.0524	0.1074	0.1607	0.1569	0.6673
	0.0499	0.0507	0.1087	0.1154	0.1442	0.2978
	0.0502	0.0505	0.1032	0.1064	0.1484	0.1512







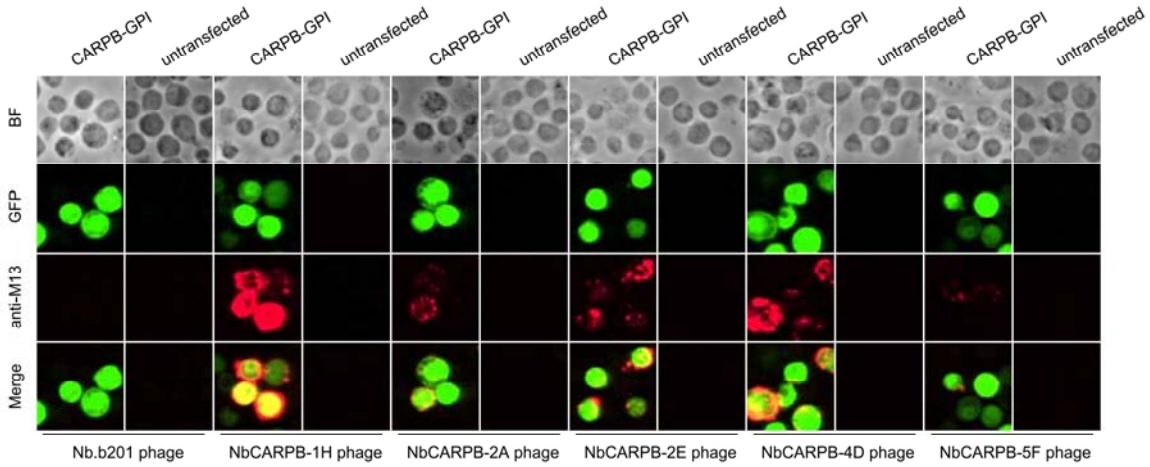


CARPB
VSWEDWWTYDGISGPAFWGLINPEWSLCN ... HPKAPLGN

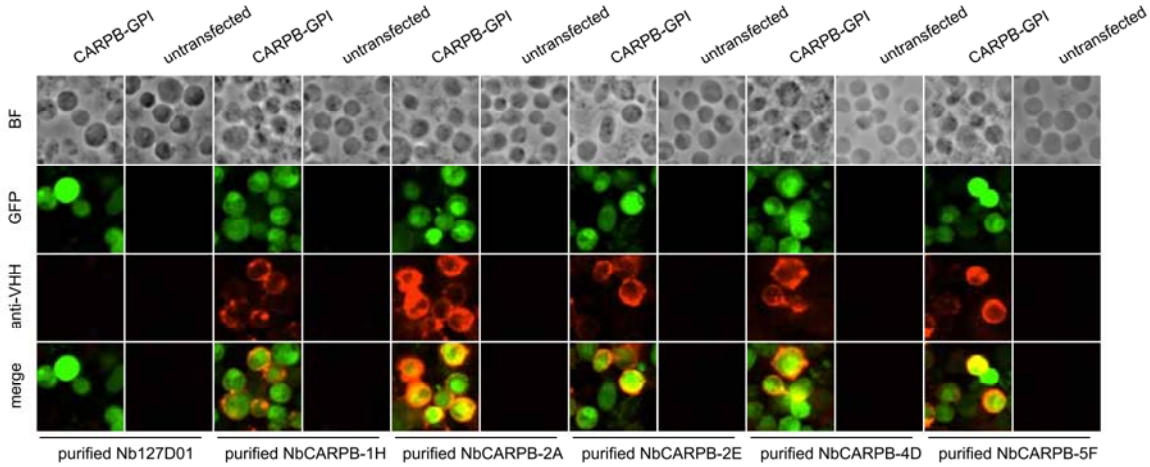
NbCARPB-1H
GTISYAPVMGWYRQAPGKERELFVAGISLGGNTNYADSVKG
RFTISRDNAKNTVYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYYCAAVYVGSSPYEY

Figure 3

A


CARPB-GPI
untransfected
BF
GFP
anti-M13
Merge
Nb.b201 phage
NbCARPB-1H phage
NbCARPB-2A phage
NbCARPB-2E phage
NbCARPB-4D phage
NbCARPB-5F phage

B


CARPB-GPI
untransfected
BF
GFP
anti-VHH
merge
purified Nb127D01
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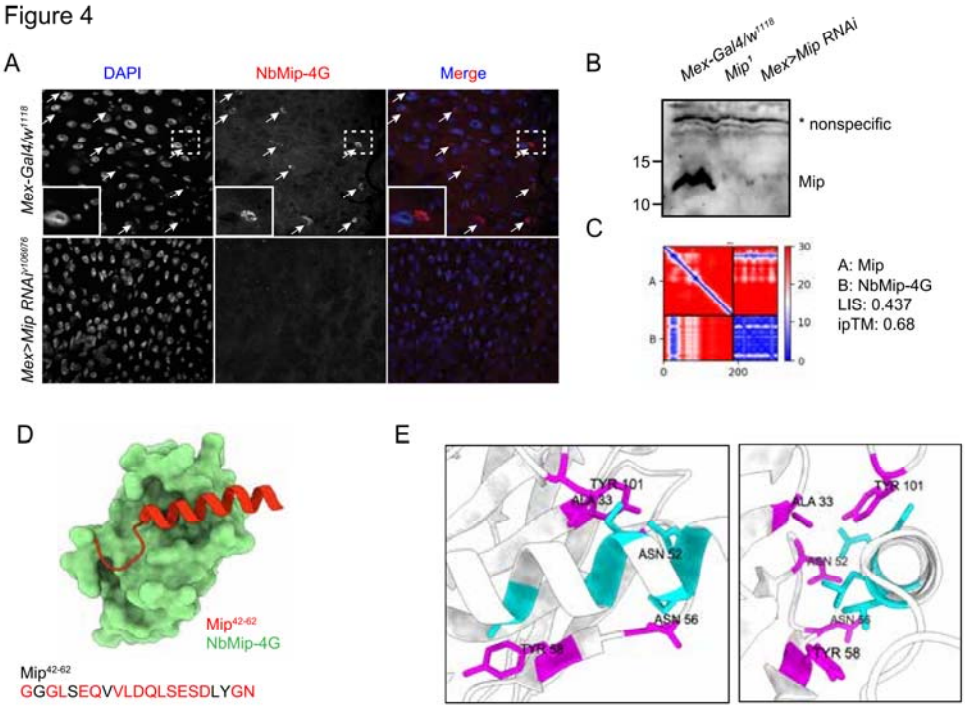
purified NbCARPB-5F

Figure 4



Mip42-62
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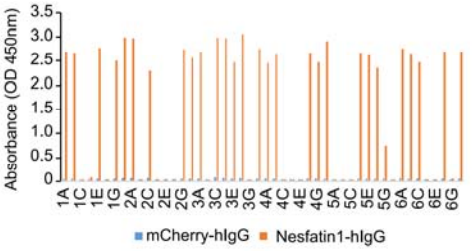
NbMip-4G
GNIFNRGAMGWYRQAPGKERELVAAINQGTNTYYADSVKG
RFTISRDNAKNTVYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYYCAVHPTYKSHLGY

Supplementary Figure 1

A

	1st round		2nd round		3rd round	
mCherry-hIgG	+		+		+	
Nesfatin1-hIgG		+		+		+
coated amount	0.0507	0.0586	0.0503	0.2447	0.0644	1.4572
	0.0517	0.0555	0.0503	0.2013	0.0798	1.4031
	0.0491	0.0523	0.0507	0.1788	0.0956	0.7332
	0.048	0.0519	0.0509	0.1489	0.1129	1.1304
	0.049	0.0514	0.0517	0.0887	0.1215	0.9307
	0.0498	0.0498	0.0537	0.0843	0.1359	0.5618
	0.0493	0.051	0.0546	0.0662	0.149	0.3679
	0.0492	0.0507	0.056	0.054	0.1466	0.1273

B



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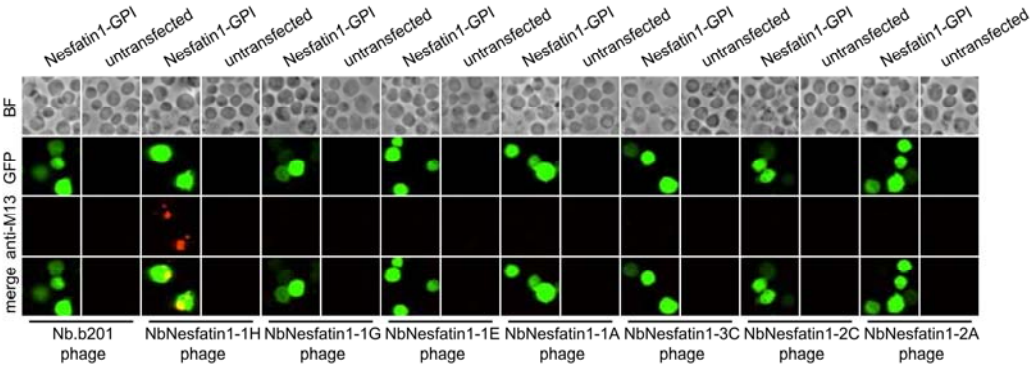

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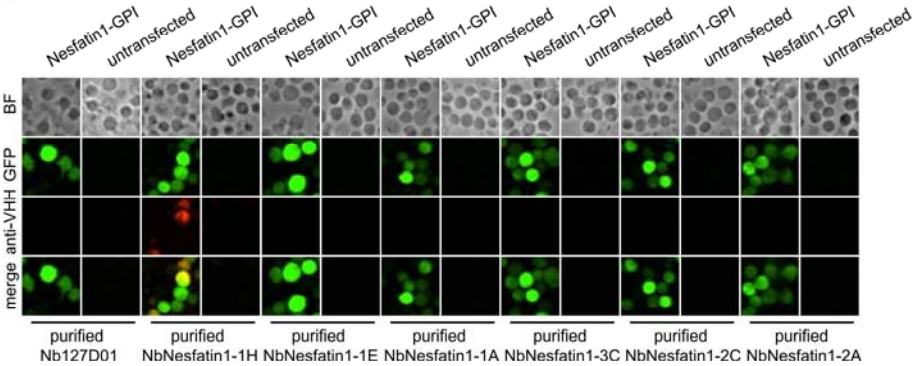
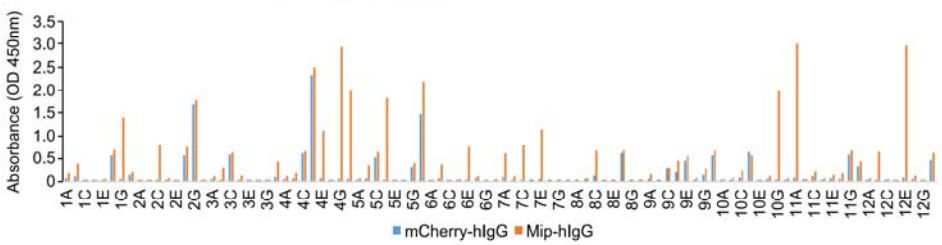


Supplementary Figure 2

A

	1st round		2nd round		3rd round	
mCherry-hIgG	+		+		+	
Mip-hIgG		+		+		+
coated amount	0.0585	0.071	0.0696	0.1163	0.4681	0.8644
	0.0548	0.0619	0.0768	0.0946	0.642	1.0076
	0.0576	0.056	0.0759	0.0895	0.86	1.1687
	0.0675	0.0636	0.0813	0.0925	1.0688	1.1727
	0.0547	0.0568	0.0849	0.0988	1.2066	1.4108
	0.0546	0.0541	0.0738	0.166	1.2296	1.3314
	0.0554	0.0522	0.082	0.1022	1.2215	1.3308
	0.052	0.0529	0.0906	0.0952	1.2526	1.2725

B



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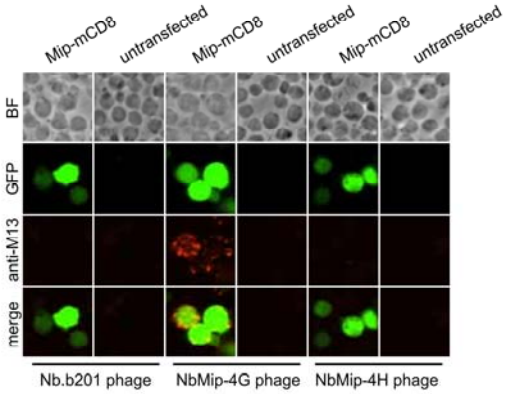

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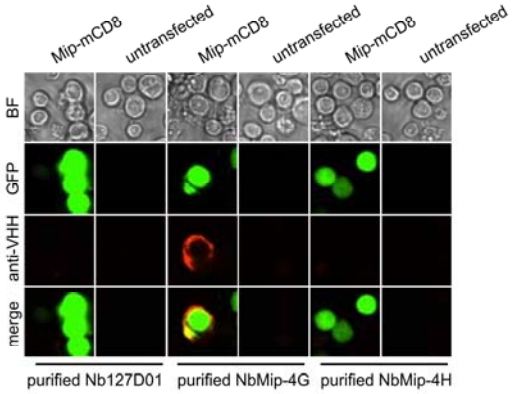
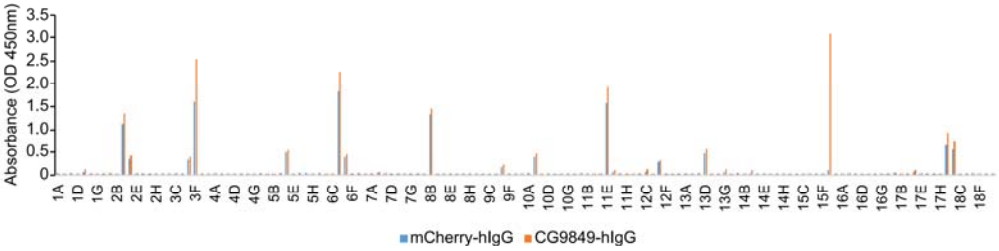


Supplementary Figure 3

A

	1st round		2nd round		3rd round	
mCherry-hIgG	+		+		+	
CG9849-hIgG		+		+		+
coatec amount	0.0491	0.0596	0.052	0.061	0.13	0.3239
	0.05	0.0572	0.0508	0.0598	0.2399	0.3553
	0.0482	0.0535	0.0555	0.0605	0.2345	0.4603
	0.0483	0.0517	0.0614	0.0567	0.2874	0.4193
	0.049	0.0506	0.0577	0.0594	0.4296	0.3779
	0.0488	0.0481	0.0548	0.0559	0.5163	0.4564
	0.0496	0.0484	0.0562	0.0557	0.4893	0.4715
	0.0466	0.0473	0.0536	0.055	0.4479	0.168

B



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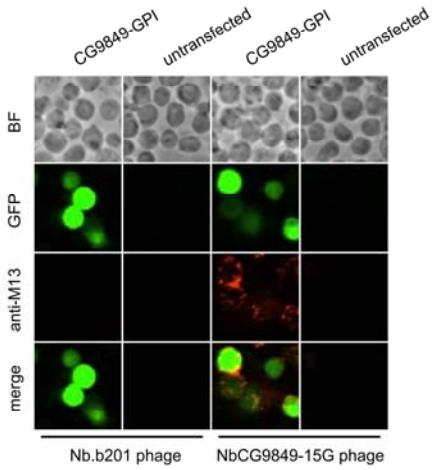

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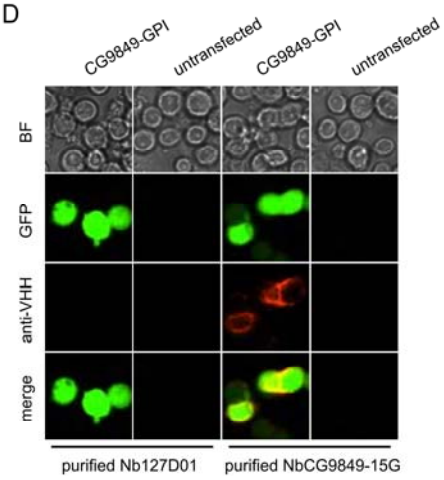
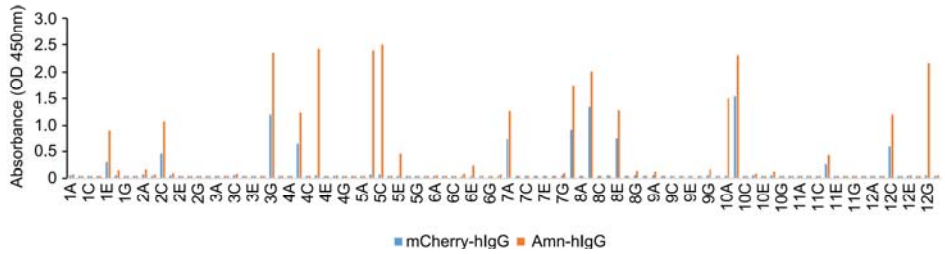
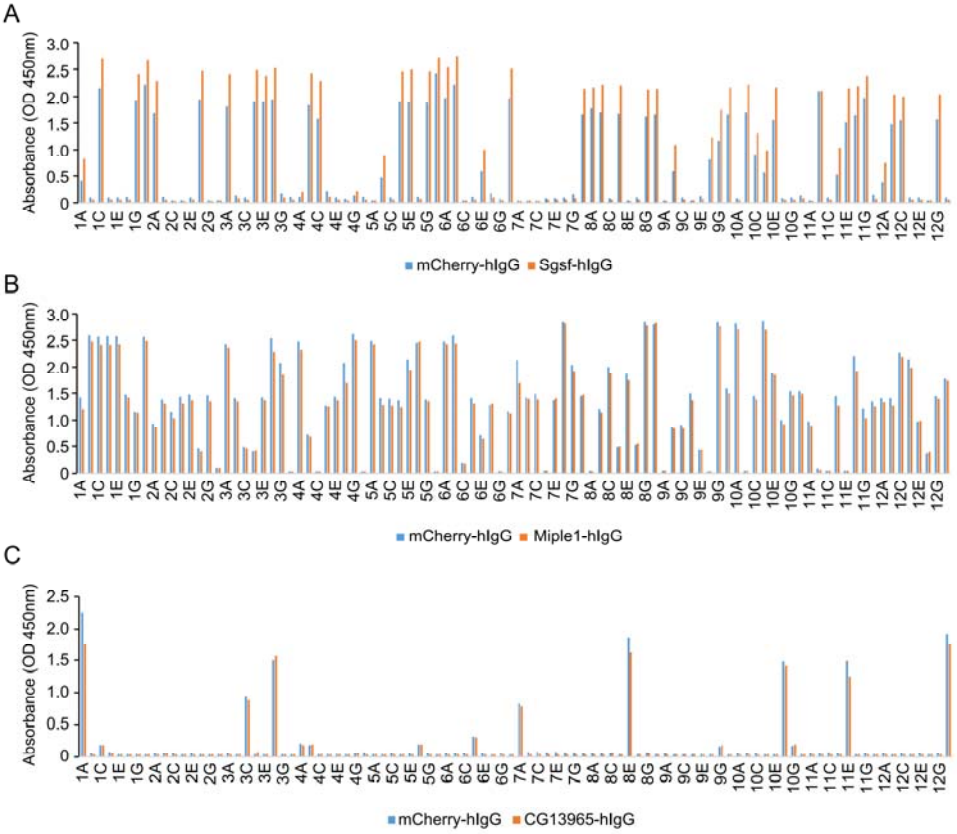


Supplementary Figure 4

A

	1st round		2nd round		3rd round	
mCherry-hIgG	+		+		+	
Amn-hIgG		+		+		+
coated amount	0.0486	0.0745	0.0593	0.1302	0.2673	0.8385
	0.0499	0.0595	0.0572	0.0923	0.3094	0.9802
	0.0493	0.0528	0.0667	0.113	0.6381	1.1795
	0.0514	0.0519	0.0767	0.1213	0.8832	1.0207
	0.0479	0.0486	0.0724	0.0907	0.9224	0.8706
	0.0491	0.0491	0.0869	0.093	0.8654	0.8815
	0.0469	0.0472	0.083	0.0822	0.875	0.7138
	0.0475	0.0481	0.088	0.0907	0.9921	0.8715

B



Supplementary Figure 5